

liquor" license would be permitted to go through. The opponents of the bill and those who advocate a special license for the sale of malt liquor have been cheered by the news that Governor Morton does not like the Rains bill as it stands.

**The Gas Rule Proposed.**  
The session in the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual. Senator Ellsworth, the leader of the Republicans, immediately presented a report from the Committee on Rules making a closure rule for the Rains Liquor Tax bill by allowing only two hours' debate, at the end of which time the previous question may be moved, and providing that each Senator may have five minutes to explain his vote on roll call on the final passage of the bill. The report was signed by the Republican members of the Committee on Rules—Ellsworth and Rains.

Senator Cantor, who is the Democratic member of the Rules Committee, asked when the committee met.

Senator Ellsworth said the rule was adopted by the majority of the committee when Senator Cantor had been present, and left protesting against any closure rule, at a meeting of the committee one day last week.

Senator Cantor said Mr. Ellsworth or Mr. Rains had said that the minority would have ample opportunity to debate the bill and now proposed a different course. "The closure course is in line with the bill," he added.

The Chair held that a motion by Senator Ellsworth to close debate on the report was not debatable. The motion to close debate on the report was then put and a roll call ordered. The debate was closed on the report by a party vote—30 to 10. The Chair announced that the report ordering closure might now be debated two hours, one hour for each side.

**Cantor Condemns Closure.**  
Mr. Cantor condemned the closure rule, saying it side-tracked the Greater New York bill for a bill to aid a political machine by giving it plunder. There were many amendments to be suggested, and the rule provided that these be decided without debate. "The gag is being applied to the minority," he declared. "You Republicans follow leaders who have blundered, time and again in parliamentary procedure on this floor. We hoped they would call a halt before this infamous measure was passed. We hoped for deliberative action. That is now denied us. There was a caucus-ridden Senate last year. There is a caucus-ridden Senate now. Individual liberty of opinion is denied the Republican Senators who oppose this bill."

Senator Lexow said he opposed gag rule and closure, but the rule was necessary because the minority had threatened to debate the Liquor Tax bill for a week. The rule was to expedite the business of the Senate.

Senator Coggeshall followed, opposing the closure rule as the unwise exercise of an arbitrary power and a violation of pledges made.

The rule reported by the Committee on Rules was accompanied by a proposition that the Rains Liquor Tax bill be taken up on third reading as soon as the rule was adopted. Senator Cantor moved to disagree with such recommendation.

**Plea for the Minority.**  
Senator G. A. Davis (Rep., Erie), in explaining his vote on the motion, said he favored a closure rule, but opposed closing debate on such an important bill as the Liquor Tax bill.

"This minority ought to have all the time it wishes to discuss this measure," he said. "Is the majority afraid that too much time would be consumed? If that be so, they should wait and see before they applied closure."

Senator McCarran moved to strike out that part of the report forbidding debate on motions to recommitt the bill. The motion was lost, 17 to 27. G. A. Davis, Pavey and Seibert voting with the minority; Coggeshall not voting. The question came up on the adoption of the closure rule reported by the committee. The closure rule was adopted—30 to 17—Coggeshall, G. A. Davis and Seibert voting with the minority.

**Ordered to Third Reading.**  
The bill was immediately ordered to third reading by the chair. Senator Cantor moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to amend the bill so as to provide that local treasuries retain the collected tax, after the cost of collection was paid; also an amendment providing for a license for the sale of beer and light wines at a rate of one-half of the tax fixed in the bill.

Senator Cantor then delivered a long speech against the bill in general and in favor of his amendments in particular. He attacked the bill at length and defended the existing law, and said that the advocates of the bill had attacked excise boards and judges indiscriminately.

Mr. Cantor declared that the Excise Board of New York City had acted so as to enforce the law and exercised its discretionary power for the good of the community. "The Excise Board of New York City is a reform board, and has declared that the law of 1892 is a vast improvement on preceding statutes. Senator Ford says otherwise."

"Hasn't the Excise Board declared it impossible to reduce the number of saloons?" asked Mr. Rains.

"If the Senator knew as much about the Excise regulations in New York City as he does about Canandaigua excise regulations he would not ask the question," answered Senator Cantor. "The present Board requires two licenses to be surrendered before a new license is issued. How can the number of saloons be increased under that rule? The old Board required one license to be surrendered before a new one was issued."

"The move was made at the request of the liquor dealers," said Mr. Ford, "who wished to keep out new places, and who wished to increase their trade as the population grew."

"Then hasn't the reform Board favored the liquor dealers more than did the old Tammany board?" Senator Cantor asked.

**Higgins in Command.**  
Senator Higgins said the Rains bill was not an ideal measure, but a vast improvement on present Excise laws. By abolishing excise boards, he said, the bill takes the saloon out of politics as far as possible. Senator Higgins recited an instance of what he termed blackmail by Tammany Hall through the Excise Board.

Senator Guy—It was your duty to give these facts to the Lexow committee. You have been derelict.

"Perhaps I was derelict," answered Senator Higgins, "but if the Senators of the minority gave to that committee all their knowledge of blackmailing in New York City they would be testifying yet."

"We know of no blackmail," said Senator Guy.

Senator Guy criticised Senator Ford as a champion of reform advocating the Rains bill, and went into an arrant argument to prove that it would be a very small reduction in the number of whiskey saloons in New York City, as against a very large decrease of the comparatively



Senator Jacob A. Cantor.

harmless beer saloons. He labored to show, also, that the result would not be a reduction of the amount of State taxes paid by New York City, but an increase.

**Cantor's Tactics Fail.**  
When Senator Guy had finished, Senator Cantor suggested that an adjournment be taken until this evening at 8 o'clock, in order that the committee might do their work. He so moved and was declared out of order, the Chair holding that the amendments were before the house.

Senator Cantor moved to table his amendments and pleaded for a recess.

"Tabling the amendments would table the bill," said Senator Malby.

"I know that," Senator Cantor said.

Senator Cantor's motion to table his amendments was lost—14 to 27—Senator Pavey voting with the Democrats.

Senator Grady charged that those of the Republican Senators who could not be bullied by the caucus were bribed by political plunder promised under the bill.

"The fruits of your robberies of the large cities you take to the rural districts," he said.

**Denounced by Foley.**

Senator Foley spoke, denouncing what he termed the hurried methods used to advance the bill, even without intelligent consideration. The bill had been made general so that it would not be necessary to obtain for it the approval of Mayors of the cities of the State, all of which are opposed to the measure. The bill is high license for the cities and low license for the country. If corruption is possible under the present law, corruption would increase under the Rains bill.

Senator Ford said that he had been examining Senator Guy's figures and found that the city of New York under the Rains bill would receive from licenses \$1,702,000 more than at present, and would receive back by payment on State taxation \$1,230,000, a total gain for the city of \$508,000.

Senator Nussbaum spoke for the bill saying the Republican party was pledged for high license by its platform of last Fall. The Democratic party had straddled the question. High license would diminish the saloons and help the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

Senator Brush said he believed the bill was not perfect, but it was better than existing laws, and he was glad to vote for the bill which protected citizens.

**Lexow's Slip at Hill.**

Senator Lexow spoke in advocacy of the bill, saying the Democrats were hypocrites in opposing the bill. They attempted to fool the people. "Senator Hill's personal liberty shibboleth did not fool the people, not by 100,000 majority," he added.

When Senator Lexow had concluded Senator Ellsworth said he proposed to move to close the debate. Senators Cantor and Wray sought recognition. Senator Ellsworth said that full debate had been allowed.

Amendments were offered by Senator Guy providing that special deputies reside in the locality in which they serve, and that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York City be considered a town.

Debate was closed by a vote of 34 to 14, the Democrats in the negative; Senator Wiemann, of Brooklyn, Republican, absent.

Senator Cantor's amendment that the cities retain the whole tax was lost—18 to 31; Short, Pavey, G. A. Davis and Coggeshall in the affirmative.

A vote was taken on Senator Cantor's amendment that separate beer and wine licenses be issued. Lost—39 to 17; Coggeshall, G. A. Davis and Pavey with the Democrats; Siebert and Wiemann not voting.

**Another Amendment Lost.**

Senator Guy's amendment to designate the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York to come under the town license fees was lost viva voce.

Senator Guy's amendment that the deputies be residents of the localities in which they serve was lost—35 to 15; Senator Pavey with the Democrats, Coggeshall not voting. An amendment offered by Senator McCarran allowing all night licenses for

places of amusement at an additional charge of \$100 was lost—32 to 14. Siebert voting with the Democrats, Coggeshall, Guy and Wiemann not voting.

Another amendment of Senator McCarran's providing that clubs be not licensed was lost—14 to 35; Pavey and Siebert with the Democrats; Sullivan, Guy and Cantor with the Republicans.

A third amendment of Senator McCarran's, designating the Brooklyn annexed towns to come under the town license fees, was lost viva voce.

Senator Cantor moved to refer the bill back to the committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost, 18 to 31. Pavey, Siebert, G. A. Davis, Coggeshall with the Democrats.

The final reading of the bill was then had and roll call ordered, resulting in a vote of 31 to 18.

**ASSEMBLY MARGIN SMALL.**

Twenty-One Republicans Flatly Refuse to Go into the Rains Bill Caucus Last Night.

Albany, March 10.—Despite the tremendous efforts of the Platt machine leaders to force the Republican Assemblymen from cities into line, to-night's caucus shows twenty-one bolters. There are eight bolters from Kings, three from New York, seven from Erie and one from Chautauque. Seventy-nine Assemblymen are in the caucus, and as the number of votes required is seventy-six, it will be seen that margin is not great. The machine claimed that all the persons excused will vote for the bill, and if this is so there are eighty-four votes for it. The machine declares that it will also have Mr. Adler.

Narrow as the margin is, it was only obtained as a result of the most persistent efforts of the Platt leaders. Gregory, of New York, was converted to-day. Cornelius Van Cott used all his powers of persuasion. Adler has been promised the leadership of the district on the East Side which Charles H. Murphy now holds.

Mr. Wilson to-day received a letter from Representative Quigg requesting him to vote for the bill. Mr. Wilson positively declined to do so. State Chairman Hackett is said to have Marshal and Waldo, of Brooklyn. He personally told them to stick to the party, and promised each a political future. Doady, of Syracuse, who last night defied Mr. Platt, weakened to-night.

To-night's caucus is as stormy as the recent Senate caucus. Assemblyman S. F. Nixon presided. Messrs. Husted and Kelley acted as secretaries. Laimbeer, of New York, and Harrison, of Steuben, bolted in the midst of the proceedings. The amendment to provide for a special malt liquor license was voted upon three times. The first vote was 70 to 9 against the amendment. Then Laimbeer and Harrison bolted and Keenholz, of Albany, asked to be excused, leaving 70 persons present. The last vote was 75 to 1 against the amendment.

There were some bitter speeches made. William Cary Sanger wanted the special agents put under civil service regulations. The motion was voted down. Speaker Flah, during the caucus, made a long speech intimating that the malt liquor license friends would have the relief for beer drinkers they desired in a supplementary bill. He declared that an amendment to the Rains bill at this time would kill it.

The bill was made a caucus measure by a vote of 75 to 1.

This evening at 6 o'clock the Democrats of the Assembly held a caucus in the Assembly parlors and decided upon a plan of action when the bill comes up for discussion in the Assembly. A number of amendments to be offered were agreed upon.

**Looking for a Runaway Boy.**

William Meyer, sixteen years old, has been missing from his home, No. 690 Flushing avenue Williamsburg, since Friday last. Yesterday the boy's father asked, with the Democrats, Coggeshall not voting, for him. He said that he believed his son had been induced by another boy to leave home.

## SENATORS' DIGNITY SADLY RUFFLED.

Continued from First Page.

and rather sarcastically of the Spanish representative here.

He then sent to the desk and had read the Minister's reference to Mr. Lodge's utterance calling in question the translation of a statement attributed to General Weyler, in which the latter declared that he would "exterminate" the insurgents. Mr. Lodge commented on the exactness of the translation, and said that a literal rendering of General Weyler's language would be that he would "clean out" the large insurgent bands and "exterminate" the small ones. Mr. Lodge said he did not wonder at the extreme sensitiveness of the Spanish people, but he did not think this offered any excuse for the Spanish Minister in adopting the course he had. He had been referred to as a historian, but in truth he was the ex parte representative of Spain, and what he had disclosed from time to time abstracted from the general sum of information on the Cuban subject. It was pretty well established that the debates in the Senate and House were purely domestic matters, and it was not proper for a representative of a foreign country to communicate except through the State Department. If an American Minister in Europe discussed the political affairs there he would be sent home. Mr. Lodge read from the letter of Daniel Webster, when Secretary of State, protesting against a statement by the Austrian Minister as to a domestic matter. The Senator added a most emphatic protest against public comment by any diplomatic representative on the debates in Congress. The Constitution protected Senators for language used in debate. It was one of the safeguards of free speech.

Mr. Lodge said he knew what any foreign government would do with a Minister taking such a course. He knew what had been done under like circumstances. He knew what Daniel Webster would have done in such a case. Senator Lodge presented the unusual spectacle of a United States Senator taking for granted an interview printed in a newspaper as a fact. Upon every possible occasion the members of the most deliberative body in the world take especial delight in questioning the accuracy of statements printed, but the Senator never doubted the verbiage in the interview in question because it was a criticism of his speech.

**Defended by Senator Gray.**

When Mr. Lodge closed his remarks Mr. Gray, of Delaware, rose and began a defence of the action of the Spanish Minister. He said:

"I am very sorry that the matter of the adoption of resolutions expressing the sympathy of the two houses of Congress for the struggling patriots in Cuba should have taken the form of a personal controversy between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Spanish Minister. I do not see why we cannot pursue the even tenor of our way undisturbed by ejectives in Valencia or Madrid, or the excess of exuberant youthful feeling in the universities of Spain, and accomplish our purpose as a great, strong, dignified and self-respecting nation should, or why we should be led aside to discuss a difference in the interpretation or translation of a word in a Spanish newspaper between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Minister from Spain."

Senator Gray said he would be quick to resent an attack on the privileges of a Senator. But, in all fairness, he thought it hardly worth while to stretch Senatorial prerogatives and privileges in order to protect a gentleman who had no power to reply on behalf of Spain unless specially delegated to do so.

"Our feeling will be better expressed," he said, "if we do not take advantage of every criticism which differs from our own views. There should be some concession to the stress of the situation. This was a most vital time for Spain and for the Spanish Minister. With this stress of circumstances we should not be over nice in insisting on diplomatic proprieties and in finding fault with the Minister in view of what had been said in the Senate."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, followed Mr. Gray, and severely criticised the action of Dupuy de Lome in commenting on the sayings of a United States Senator.

"There should be no comment made by any foreign Minister upon the parliamentary proceedings of the country to which he is accredited," said Mr. Teller. "He must not be heard except in an official way through the official department of the Government—that is, the State Department. If the rule is worth anything that he cannot address us directly, he cannot address us through a newspaper. Twice in the history of this country we have sent home the Minister of a great country—once to France and once to Great Britain—for a much less offence than the Spanish Minister has been guilty of. But considering the circumstances," added Mr. Teller, "had I been the authority I would not have sent home for his offence, but I would have had the Secretary of State, in a most kindly way, suggest that a repetition of the offence would lead to his going home."

**GIRLS FLEW FROM FLAMES.**

Many Narrow Escapes from Death in a Chicago Fire.

Chicago, March 10.—There were many narrow escapes from loss of life at a fire which broke out this afternoon in the six-story building at Nos. 45 and 47 Randolph street. One hundred and twenty-five girls employed in E. L. Massure's fringe factory, on the top floor, were driven into the street by the smoke which filled every part of the structure before the engines arrived. All escaped by the stairways unaided except Mary Maher, who was overcome by smoke.

Many firemen who penetrated to the rear of the building were partially overcome by smoke, but reached the front windows, where they soon recovered and returned to fight the fire. The fire was soon under control, but owing to the large amount of inflammable material in the building, a 4:11 alarm was sent in. The second floor is unoccupied, and it was there the firemen suffered most from the smoke. The fire drew thousands into the street around the Masonic Temple, and extra details of police had a constant battle with the panic-stricken shoppers, who, having become entangled in the mass of engines and horses, were unable to extricate themselves.

**Fitzsimmons at the Imperial.**  
"Bob" Fitzsimmons is the star attraction at the Imperial Music Hall this week, where he gives an exhibition of scientific pug punching and spurs four rounds with a clever boxer from the West. The Imperial last night was crowded to the doors and the festive champion was received with a storm of applause. The bill this week is a strong one, including Ernest Rober, the world's champion wrestler, in a fifteen-minute match with Fred Marks; Gilmore and Leonard, Lawrence and Harrington, Jerome and Alexis, Conway and Leland, Mike Florio and Mike Theo.

make," continued Mr. Chandler, proceeding to quote Senator de Lome's reference to our war of the rebellion. It was unnecessary, he said, for the Spanish Minister to have written such a communication. It could not be countenanced. If the Minister from Spain were to be allowed to write his reply every morning to the debates in Congress, Senators and members would naturally reply, and the inevitable result would be a daily exchange between Congress and foreign representatives. He repeated that it was unseemly.

"Suppose Ambassador Bayard," said Mr. Chandler, "should have selected some of the remarks made by Lord Salisbury or Balfour in the House of Commons concerning Venezuela, and had in the London Times undertaken to controvert them, would not the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray) think he should be promptly recalled?"

"The Senator misunderstood me," interrupted Mr. Gray. "I did not say that the Spanish Minister had not been guilty of a breach of diplomatic usage, but very great allowances should be made for him under the present circumstances. Feeling for the Cuban cause a deep sympathy which I can hardly refrain from expressing, I also feel that magnanimity and forbearance should become us and that these would strengthen the attitude of those who sincerely hope that Cuba will acquire her freedom."

Continuing, Mr. Chandler expressed the opinion that there was entirely too much attempt at outside interference and advice. He referred to the cabled utterances of Chandler and the Spanish Ministers.

Mr. Frye, in this connection, called attention to the reply he had received from the German Ambassador to an invitation he had extended to him for his opinion of a bill pending before his committee relative to the German restrictions upon American meat products. The German Ambassador had replied that he could not with propriety, either directly or indirectly, express an opinion, except through the State Department, and on the day following the Secretary of State transmitted to Congress the opinions of the German Ambassador. "That," said Mr. Frye, "was in accordance with the diplomatic usage."

**Would Not Yield One Jot.**

Mr. Hale, the defender of the Spanish General Weyler, took the floor and said he would not yield one jot from the position taken by him yesterday, and expressed satisfaction that he had been able to obtain from an official source such a temperate reply to the inflammatory utterances against Spain, which were without any official foundation whatever. The Maine Senator made an eloquent defence of Dupuy de Lome, but was interrupted by Senator Gray, of Delaware, who brought forward a proposition to close.

"Suppose," said Mr. Gray, "that some member of the British House of Commons should read in the House from some suppositions author a statement to the effect that before Andre was executed he had been tortured by General Washington; that his eyes had been burned from their sockets, and that he had been subjected to all sorts of indignities. Would it be unbecomingly in the American Ambassador to call attention to the fact that the alleged history was unauthenticated, and that a mistake had been made?"

Mr. Hale readily agreed that there could be no impropriety in such a course.

Mr. Teller challenged the analogy and the suppositions case. That would be simply a discussion of historical events. In this instance Senator de Lome's statement was intended to offset action on measures pending in the Senate.

Mr. Lodge, who had opened the discussion, again got the floor, and agreed that this sort of debate over the utterance of a representative of a foreign government was unseemly, but he protested that the matter had not been brought into the Senate by him. But when a foreign Minister's words, charging that he had been imposed upon, "maliciously and fraudulently," were read, he thought he should reply. He had shown that the Spanish Minister's statement was false. He had no fault to find with the eloquent defence of the Spanish Minister, but even a United States Senator was entitled to some rights. He again read the words of the Spanish Minister, "appealing" from what had been said in the Senate to the "common sense of the American people."

"While we are on the subject of history," continued Mr. Lodge, "it might be well for Senators to recall the case of Genet, the French Minister to the United States, who also took an appeal to the American people, and whom George Washington turned out of the country. Would Washington be called a jingo and taken to task for his action? In his day and generation he was considered a man of good judgment."

Mr. Gray interjected that Genet had gone so far as to enlist troops.

Mr. Lodge responded that this was not the main offence. The Senator recalled the case of Lord Sackville West, who was asked to retire for giving advice as to how to vote in an election.

"What was a private utterance, not meant for publication," answered Mr. Teller.

Mr. Hale added that in the Sackville West case the letter bore on a national election about to occur.

**A Point Well Taken.**

Mr. Lodge insisted that the case was analogous to this one. At this time Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, made a point of order that there was no business before the Senate. Mr. Palmer yielded, however, on the request of Mr. Hoar that his colleague be allowed to conclude.

Mr. Lodge acknowledged the courtesy, and speedily closed with a further protest against the course of the Minister. This closed the initial incident in the Cuban question, and the Senate proceeded with the usual morning business. The debate brought a number of the members of the House over, and they occupied seats in the rear of the Chamber. A resolution by Mr. Sherman was adopted, directing the printing of a letter from Thomas Estrada Palma to Secretary Olney, dated December 7, for the use of the Senate. Mr. Palma is head of the Cuban party in the United States.

The question of the previous debate on the Cuban question had the effect of making several of the older Senators rather indignant, and when Mr. Hoar's resolution introduced yesterday providing that the Cuban question go over until April 6 was laid before the Senate another sharp colloquy took place between the venerable Massachusetts Senator and John Sherman. Mr. Hoar stated that he was in bad health and did not feel able to discuss his amendment to-day, and asked unanimous consent that it be allowed to go over until tomorrow without prejudice.

Sherman was quickly on his feet, and with great earnestness and feeling he said: "I shall object to the resolution at all stages. I regard it as a reflection on the Committee on Foreign Relations. After more than a month of discussion, after overwhelming votes in both branches of Congress, this resolution is brought here,

sending the subject back to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I will most decidedly object."

There was a snap and vim in his words that left no doubt in Hoar's mind about his intention of carrying out his objection. The two Senators, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hoar, stood side by side, their desks adjoining, and the remarks proceeded at short range.

Mr. Hoar—Does my friend object to the usual courtesy of asking to postpone the resolution until to-morrow?

Mr. Sherman—If the Senator wishes to give his opinion upon the Cuban question, it is before him, upon the action of the two houses of Congress, and he can make the motion at any time when the question is up, and move to postpone the consideration of the question until April 6. This is a resolution introduced to divert the argument and debate from the consideration of the action of the two houses into a mock debate such as we have had here recently in the morning hour. I therefore object to it.

**An X Ray Questioned.**

Mr. Hoar—If I may be pardoned a word, the Senator from Ohio is a man of marvellous penetration and of great scientific attainments, but I doubt whether he has so sufficiently mastered the new discovery of the X rays that he can penetrate into my brain, through a pretty thick skull and see my motive in introducing the resolution.

Mr. Sherman—Well, I think I can.

Mr. Hoar said his only purpose in urging this resolution was to call attention to some new practices growing up in dealing with grave foreign questions. Instead of having effective action by the legislative and executive branches, the legislative branch proceeded alone in a concurrent resolution to express an ineffective opinion. It was all a moot question. Congress is not bound, the President is not bound, the people are not bound. Mr. Hoar said he objected to doing business "with one half of the pair of scissors." If we wanted to cut the knots let's get both halves of the scissors. Let Congress act with the President and let the President act with Congress.

Mr. Sherman again interrupted, but Mr. Hoar waved him aside with emphasis, to the great amusement of Senators and the crowded galleries. Mr. Hoar insisted on making his explanation without interruption to the suggestion of the Ohio Senator that an attack had been made on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A very grave foreign question was before the Senate. It was a question so grave that the Senator (Morgan) who reported the Cuban resolution said he would lay his sword before the Senate and Spain was at liberty to take it up.

Here Senator Hoar was interrupted by Mr. Morgan.

"Will the Senator yield?" asked Morgan.

"I will not," peevishly retorted Hoar.

"But I demand that you shall; you have made an incorrect statement," angrily insisted Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Hoar said he would, of course, yield for a correction. Mr. Morgan pointed out that his statement as to laying down his sword was the conclusion of a previous statement, that if it became necessary, if war came, then he would place his sword on the table of the committee, and if Spain wished to take it up she could do so.

During all this colloquy Senator Sherman was sitting at his desk, his face wreathed in a most sardonic smile, listening to Morgan and Hoar quarrelling. Mr. Hoar insisted that some evidence on which the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was based be submitted. Morgan said that the reports of consular officers bore out the action of the committee. He asked Senator Hoar whether or not he had investigated the Armenian question before he voted for the resolution.

Here Senator Chandler was seen making frantic efforts to find a telegram in his desk. Finally he found it, and turning to Hoar asked if he would yield in order to allow him to read a telegram. Hoar nodded assent, and Chandler went ahead. The telegram proved to be one from the Massachusetts Senator to Secretary of State Olney, in which he said that his voice and vote could be depended upon even to the extent of treating the oppressors of Armenia as pirates and enemies of the human race. Mr. Chandler sarcastically asked if Mr. Hoar had intended to add to this dispatch "provided no notice is taken before April 6."

Mr. Hoar insisted that his course as to Armenia was the result of investigation. At this point the presiding officer announced 2 o'clock, the close of the morning business. Mr. Hoar again asked that the resolution go over without prejudice until to-morrow, as his health was not such as to permit his going on. Mr. Sherman did not renew his objection and the resolution went over. The floor was resumed his speech on the Delaware election case.

# March

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

# April

The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it today than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

# May

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 75 cents.